

Regional Disaster Plan

For Public and Private Organizations in King County, Washington

Version: March 14, 2003

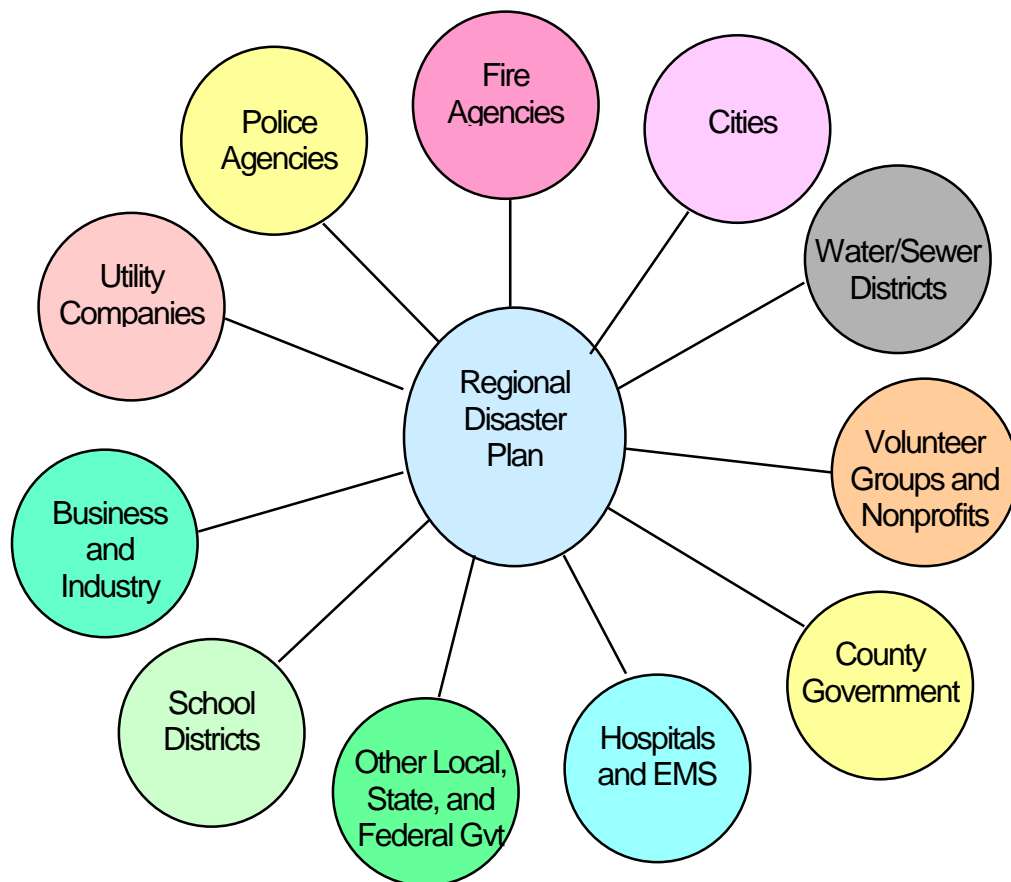


Table of Revisions

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Executive Summary

King County is 2,134 square miles of diverse terrain with over 1.7 million people, 39 cities, over 100 other taxing districts (fire, school, water/sewer, etc.), and over 500 elected officials. The county also ranks as the 12th most populous county in the nation. The county faces periodic river valley and urban flooding events, earthquakes, severe weather, hazardous materials releases, and transportation accidents, and it has the potential to be affected by volcanic and terrorist activity.

State law requires that cities and counties have emergency programs, but provides only minimal guidance to special purpose districts, businesses, and non-profits. State statutes offer minimal guidance on multi-disciplinary or multi-jurisdictional disaster responses. The population density, complex system of governance, and significant risks we face (for both natural and technological disasters) create the need to plan for a coordinated response among public and private entities in the county.

The Regional Policy Committee of King County, comprised of elected officials from Seattle, Suburban Cities, and King County, passed a motion in October, 1998, that initiated development of a regional disaster plan for King County. This Regional Disaster Plan for Public and Private Organizations in King County provides the framework needed to inter-link the emergency response plans of a wide range of organizations. By conveying “who is going to do what” among all public and private organizations, this plan allows potentially hundreds of entities to behave in a coordinated manner following a severe disruption.

The process for creating this plan involved representatives from local government, specific emergency functions, schools, private sector, hospitals, nonprofits, and other stakeholder groups. These various discipline representatives make-up the Regional Disaster Planning Task Force (RDPTF).

The plan emphasizes collaborative response operations, capitalizing on geographical coordination within the County already utilized by fire and emergency medical services. The goal is to streamline the information necessary to assess countywide impacts of disaster and increase the speed and efficiency of the relief effort.

Activation of this plan may be for an intense, localized event, or a widespread regional or catastrophic event. It is intended to be activated in conjunction with other state and local emergency plans. Mutual Aid Agreements are still the “first line of defense” for plan participants. Because mutual aid (sharing with “like” agencies) may be unavailable during regional disasters, the plan defines the legal and financial ground rules for resource sharing among plan participants.

The Regional Disaster Plan for Public and Private Organizations in King County is designed using the model of the Federal Response Plan; i.e. basic plan followed by a series of “Emergency Support Functions” (ESF) such as ESF-2 Communications and ESF-1 Transportation. The Regional Policy Committee (RPC) has provided its endorsement of the work effort by the RDP Task Force.

The Regional Disaster Planning Task Force (RDPTF) initially developed five core documents as part of the initial phase of planning work disseminated in January 2002. The “Basic Plan Package” included:

- The Omnibus Legal and Financial Agreement,
- The “Basic Plan,”
- The Basic Plan’s Appendix 1: Direction and Coordination,
- Emergency Support Function 1: Transportation, and
- Emergency Support Function 8: Health & Medical Services.

This initial “Basic Plan Package” was sent out to over two hundred potential participating organizations for their adoption and signatures.

Following the initial dissemination, work will continue on other Emergency Support Functions, or ESFs, for the Regional Plan. The RDP Task Force establishes a work plan each year, and continues planning development of additional ESFs and appendices. Completed ESFs will be submitted to all participating entities, on a yearly basis, for review and approval.

An “Open Comment Period” process will be offered at the end of every year initially. Changes to the Omnibus Agreement, the Basic Plan, the Plan’s Appendices, or any ESFs will be reviewed by the Task Force and the Emergency Management Advisory Committee (EMAC) will oversee modifications and approve any changes.

Participation in the Regional Disaster Plan is voluntary and its success will be dependent upon widespread endorsement of various cities and organizations throughout the County. The King County Office of Emergency Management will coordinate updates and maintain the plan and its documents.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mission

The mission of the King County Regional Disaster Plan is to provide a framework whereby cooperative relationships can be formed between public, private and non-profit organizations. This plan and the relationships it develops are intended to facilitate the cooperative regional effort of responding to the effects of natural, technological and human caused emergencies.

B. Purpose

This plan, developed in a similar format to the Federal Response Plan, establishes the architecture for a systematic, coordinated, and effective response to multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional emergencies and disasters that occur within the geographic boundaries of King County, Washington. The plan defines common assumptions and policies, establishes a shared concept of operations, and pre-assigns functional responsibilities to appropriate disciplines, private and nonprofit organizations, and government agencies and jurisdictions. Through the implementation of this plan, the resources and capabilities of the public, private, and non-profit sectors can be more efficiently utilized to minimize the loss of life and property and to protect the environmental and economic health of King County.

C. Scope

This plan may apply to all public, private, and non-profit entities in geographic King County. As a cooperative endeavor, any private business, nonprofit organization, government agency or special purpose district can choose to be a signatory and participate with this plan. Because it is an all-hazards response plan, it applies to any event that concurrently challenges multiple jurisdictions or multiple disciplines.

This plan is limited in scope. It addresses response activities in those events where normal emergency response processes and capabilities become overtaxed, or where there is a need for regional coordination of response operations due to the complexity or duration of the event(s).

This “Basic Plan” focuses exclusively on disaster *response*. The plan does, however, provide a framework for future, coordinated efforts to address regional mitigation, preparedness, and recovery issues. Relationships with other counties and neighboring jurisdictions are not specifically included in this plan, though they may be included in future revisions.

D. Organization

Activation of this plan may be for an intense, localized event, or a widespread regional or catastrophic event. It is intended to be activated in conjunction with other state and local emergency plans. Mutual Aid Agreements are still the “first line of defense” for plan participants. Because mutual aid (sharing with “like” agencies) may be unavailable during regional disasters, the plan defines the legal and financial ground rules for resource sharing among plan participants. Incorporated jurisdictions in King County are mandated by RCW 38.52.070 to perform emergency management functions within their jurisdictional boundaries. Although special purpose jurisdictions and private businesses are not mandated under RCW 38.52, this plan allows such entities to participate in this regional response plan.

II. POLICIES

A. Authority

In recognition of the many natural, technological and human caused disasters that could possibly affect King County, this plan is developed under the authority of:

- King County Council Motion #10566 and consistent with those listed in section **VII. References** of this document.

An Omnibus Legal and Financial Agreement has been developed (as a separate document) to provide the legal platform for resource sharing among participating organizations.

The Washington State Fire Resource Mobilization Plan provides for mobilization and mutual use of firefighting resources in response to a fire or other disaster which overwhelms local and mutual aid resources. The elements of this Regional Disaster

Plan are designed to work in conjunction with the operational elements of the State Fire Mobilization Plan.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

Section V of this plan, identifies the basic functional responsibilities of the signatory participants to this Regional Disaster Plan. Specific responsibilities are identified in the section of this plan titled Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). ESFs will be established to designate response activities for specific emergency management functions.

C. Limitations

The Regional Disaster Plan is a voluntary agreement among participating organizations, and as such, no participating organization has “control” or authority over another participating organization except where stated elsewhere in federal, state or local laws.

This agreement pioneers new territory as a cooperative agreement among public and private organizations, and as such, may not have completely anticipated the issues in public/private cooperation and resource sharing. During simulations, exercises, or real disaster, interactions may occur that illustrate shortcomings in the design that would require modifications or clarifications in this plan.

In a situation where the King County EOC cannot perform the duties outlined in this plan, those duties could be assumed by an unaffected Zone or by the Washington State EOC.

This plan is an attempt to create a shared concept for how individual, autonomous private and nonprofit organizations, and government agencies and jurisdictions will work together in times of extreme emergency or disaster. To be effectively implemented, this plan will:

- require the training of key personnel and a program of exercises to test the plan and the participating entities understanding of it,
- outline a voluntary arrangement among public, private and nonprofit organizations and will be a framework for cooperative regional disaster and emergency response,

- not only need to be adopted widely among cities and special purpose districts, but also endorsed and adopted by major employers, the non-profit sector, and utility providers, and
- potentially require the emergency plans of cities, the county, non-profits, businesses, and utility providers to have minor modifications to be appropriately linked with the model presented here.

Signatories to this plan will make every reasonable effort to prepare for their responsibilities of this plan in the event of an emergency or disaster. However, all resources and systems are vulnerable to natural, technological and human caused disaster events and may be overwhelmed. Signatories can only attempt to respond based on the situation, information and resources available at the time.

There is no guarantee implied by this plan that a perfect response to an emergency or disaster incident will be practical or possible. The Signatories of this plan including their officials and employees shall not be liable for any claim based upon the exercise of, or failure to exercise or perform a public duty or a discretionary function or duty while carrying out the provisions of this plan.

Functionality of this plan depends on the internal zone relationships of the participants and their ability to communicate, coordinate, and cooperate both within and across discipline (specific groups such as fire, police, public works) and jurisdictional boundaries.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency / Disaster Conditions

King County is ranked the 12th most populous county in the United States, with a population of over 1.7 million residents. The complexity of governance in the King County region presents unique challenges for disaster response. Washington State law allows a very high degree of independence for the cities and individual taxing districts. There are 39 cities and more than 120 special districts in King County with over 500 elected officials. Though many of these public entities, non-profits and major

employers have emergency response plans, the degree of coordination among them is minimal.

King County is at risk for a wide-range of natural, technological, and human-caused disasters. Over the last forty years King County has had eighteen (18) presidential declared disasters; most of which were severe weather events. Our region is also at risk for three kinds of earthquakes: shallow, deep (or intra-plate), and subduction (or mega-thrust). We experience deep earthquakes (historically between 6.0 and 7.4 Richter magnitude) roughly every 30 years. The last such event occurred in February 2001.

The Seattle Fault is a major fault zone running across Puget Sound through Seattle, Lake Washington, the eastside cities, and on into the Cascade mountain range. A major earthquake on this fault zone could have widespread severe impacts. Additionally there are also risks of tsunamis and seiche waves along the coast, interior waterways and inland lakes.

The Cascade mountain range contains a number of active volcanoes, including Mount Rainier, rising just outside the southeast corner of King County, which presents a significant risk of volcanic hazards, particularly lahars. We also have the potential for severe weather events including floods, ice, wind, and snowstorms. We have landslide risks, transportation and fixed-site hazardous material issues, and are vulnerable to terrorist activities.

Seattle-Tacoma International Airport and King County International Airport / Boeing Field are both regional airports with significant air traffic and attendant hazards. We also have high capacity rail, seaport, and interstate highway accident risks.

King County has numerous geographic and topographic features that present significant disaster response challenges. Puget Sound borders the county to the west and the Cascade Mountain range to the east. Lake Union is on the north side of downtown Seattle, and Lake Washington, which is over 25 miles long, separates Seattle and the eastside cities. Transportation corridors are very restricted and congested even on good days.

For more information on disaster risk in King County, see the [King County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis \(HIVA\)](#). The HIVA is available at public libraries and the King County Office of Emergency Management website: www.metrokc.gov/prepare.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. As the [King County Emergency Management Plan](#) deals primarily with internal King County Government functions, there exists no dedicated regional point of disaster coordination in King County, nor a protocol for ‘regional’ inter-disciplinary cooperation, beyond the voluntary coordination between cities and the King County Emergency Operations Center.
2. Emergency response and basic lifeline resources and services will be limited in the first several days of a regional disaster, while injuries and the need for emergency services will be at an increased level.
3. Provisions for basic human needs (food, water, and supplies for sanitation and shelter) may be in short supply or unavailable.
4. Private employers, nonprofit organizations, government agencies and special purpose districts will commit all available resources to address their internal organizational and jurisdictional challenges before supporting a wider regional response. As those respective resources become available, those resources will be put into the system for use by requesting agencies and organizations.
5. Unaffected, or minimally affected, groups will be willing – and more available - to help others when disaster strikes.
6. Plans and mechanisms for “back filling” services and resources will encourage the sharing and movement of resources to those who need them most.

7. Certain infrastructure failures are probable during disasters, requiring a reliance on emergency communications, creating a demand for mass care services, and presenting challenges to emergency service delivery.
8. Transportation routes may be blocked for days or weeks.
9. The availability of emergency services will be contingent on the nature and scope of the event.
10. Private businesses, nonprofit organizations, government agencies, and other jurisdictions that have responsibilities under this regional disaster plan will develop appropriate internal plans and capabilities for their own disaster operations (see: "Assignment of Responsibilities" section).

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Purpose

This plan provides a structure for disaster response operations that:

- Augments existing mutual aid agreements.
- Uses geographic divisions of the county to facilitate coordinated efforts.
- Is based on tiered levels of response.
- Includes pre-designated legal and financial ground rules.
- Uses the Incident Command System as its operational protocol.

Mutual Aid Agreements

Mutual Aid is considered the pre-agreed sharing of resources between entities to support response activities. During an emergency or disaster, requests for mutual aid within the zone should be the first call for help. During an emergency or when requests for mutual aid can not be granted, any threatened participating organization can request resources from other participating organizations. Mutual aid is assistance within a discipline. This plan facilitates *cross zone* and *cross-discipline sharing* of resources.

Geographic Divisions

Predetermined geographic divisions of the county will facilitate efficient preplanning efforts as well as the sharing of information and coordination of priorities, operations, and resources during an event. The three Regional Emergency Coordination Zones correlate to the existing King County Fire Zones. Former Fire Zones 1 and 2 were consolidated into Regional Emergency Coordination Zone 1. Fire Zones 3 and 4 merged in July 2002 to form Zone 3 in south King County. No Zone 2 or 4 currently exists and the City of Seattle is designated Zone 5. (Section IX: Regional Emergency Coordination Zones Map, page 23, shows each zone.)

Each Zone will, through the facilitation of King County Office of Emergency Management and its Zone Emergency Planning Committee, develop protocols and procedures for carrying out inter- and intra- Zone coordination and response functions. During the response to an event, these zone coordination functions may occur through the King County EOC, a dedicated Zone Coordination Center or in a decentralized manner.

Organizations that provide services throughout geographic King County, ("Regional Service Providers") may not have the resources to coordinate their service delivery and response activities directly with all three Emergency Coordination Zones simultaneously. Instead, these Regional Service Providers may provide a single point of coordination through the King County EOC or the City of Seattle EOC. Examples of Regional Service Providers include: public health/medical, banking & finance, energy, transportation, information & telecommunications, agriculture, emergency services, chemical industry, food, water, etc.

Some Regional Service Providers may provide a representative directly to the affected zone and/or the Seattle and King County EOCs.

The procedures each zone will use (to carry out their functions) will be developed within each zone and outlined in "Appendix 1: Direction and Coordination" of this plan.

Tiered Levels of Response

In an intense, localized emergency or disaster event participants to this plan will be alerted and may be asked to support those who are affected. The request for support may (or may not) come through established zone coordination efforts.

Where multiple affected sites are involved, inter-zone coordination becomes more important with affected areas requesting appropriate assistance from the unaffected areas.

For catastrophic events, when all participating private and nonprofit organizations and government agencies and jurisdictions are concurrently challenged, participants will focus on sharing damage information, coordinating response activities, and collectively addressing shared priorities.

Regional movement of resources and services will be driven by the needs of the organizations that are part of this regional plan. Any participating government agency or jurisdiction can initiate this plan at the request of the jurisdiction's chief elected officer or designee.

Legal and Financial Ground Rules

The legal and financial ground rules are designed to:

- Ensure that those who risk being overwhelmed have timely access to resources and assistance.
- Encourage a sense of security, so those with available resources feel safe in offering assistance without risking excessive losses or liabilities.
- Establish an accounting/billing process that is congruent with FEMA policies on Federal disaster assistance to encourage appropriate financial recovery.

To this end, participants will be asked to sign a concurrent Omnibus Legal and Financial Agreement that validates and provides more details on the financial and legal concepts presented here.

Any participating organization may enter into separate emergency assistance or mutual aid agreements with any other entity. No such separate agreement shall terminate any responsibility under the Regional Plan or Omnibus Agreement. Participation in this Regional Disaster Plan shall not be interpreted or construed to

create an association, joint venture, or partnership among the participating organizations or to impose any partnership obligation or liability upon any participating organizations.

Incident Command System

This Regional Disaster Plan for Public and Private Organizations in King County and the zone coordination efforts will follow the Incident Command System principles as mandated in RCW 38.52.070.

Zone coordination activities will not supercede the authority of, or take over the resources, assets, or personnel of the participating private and nonprofit organizations, government agencies, or jurisdictions. Participating entities that offer available resources and services do so voluntarily, but in the context of working within a coordinated response system.

Resources and services that are loaned to other participating organizations will remain under the operational control of the borrowing entity until recalled or replaced by the lending entity.

V. ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ALL: Participating Agencies and Organizations

In preparation for an event will:

1. Develop a capability to take care of their own employees and internal functions so that they can reliably carry out their critical functions and services.
2. Strive to develop facilities that have a reduced vulnerability to hazards.
3. Acquire and manage appropriate equipment and train personnel to carry out their internal and regional responsibilities.
4. Develop and test internal plans to manage their response as it links to this regional plan.
5. Participate in mutual aid agreements and develop the capability to accommodate incoming resources from those who are assisting.
6. Maintain or develop a mechanism for proclaiming an emergency.
7. Participate in further planning efforts in specific functional areas to create Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) which are consistent with existing procedures and support this Basic Plan.

8. Share in collective effort to educate area residents, employees, customers, clients, and the community to disaster preparedness basics.
9. Commit to providing a prompt reply to any request for support within the region.
10. Participate in maintaining a single point of contact for gathering and disseminating damage information, resource requests, and response priorities within the zone, community and/or organization.
11. Sign onto the Plan and the Omnibus Agreement.

ALL: Resource Borrowing Organizations

In response to an event will:

1. First use appropriate internal organizational resources to address the emergency.
2. Request and use any available mutual aid resources.
3. Request a mission number from Washington State Emergency Management Division.
4. Proclaim an emergency before requesting assistance from others.
5. Communicate your damage information, resource requests, and response priorities with your zone coordination center.
6. Commit to utilizing the Incident Command System (whether an agency or organization is in a lead role or has asked for assistance from others) to provide direction for resources being utilized in response to the event.

ALL: Resource Lending Organizations

In response to an event will:

1. Assess internal capabilities and provide a prompt reply to any request for support as provided in zone protocols.
2. Deploy or deliver resources and services in a timely manner once a commitment is made.
3. Document all communications, decisions, activities, deployments, and deliveries.
4. Maintain avenues of communication with employees who have been deployed.
5. Perform field operations or coordinating functions under the guidance of the on-scene Incident Commander.
6. Demobilize and provide timely activity reports and final documentation.

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This plan has been developed and will be regularly updated by the Regional Disaster Planning Task Force (RDPTF). The Task Force consists of representatives from: cities; fire and police chiefs; public works directors; school superintendents; hospitals; financial institutions; transportation providers; construction trade unions; nonprofits; utilities; the contingency planners of our major employers and other stakeholder groups.

The King County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) will coordinate updates to this plan and maintain the “official” plan. Suggested changes will be accepted yearly and can be mailed to: King County Office of Emergency Management, 7300 Perimeter Road S., Room 128, Seattle, WA, 98108-3848. Faxes will be received at (206) 296-3838. Telephone messages can be left at OEM’s general number: (206) 296-3830. The current version of the plan Omnibus Agreement and support documents will be maintained on the website, as well as the website being utilized as a distribution tool of all Regional Disaster Plan documents and support materials. The website is: www.metrokc.gov/prepare/RDPTFLink.htm

Modifications to this Regional Disaster Plan for Public and Private Organizations in King County, the Emergency Support Functions and the Omnibus Legal and Financial Agreement will be developed by the Regional Disaster Planning Task Force (RDPTF) and then submitted to the Emergency Management Advisory Committee (EMAC) for approval. The governing authority of each participating organization will then be requested to “sign off” on modifications to the Omnibus Agreement.

The King County OEM Regional Plan Project Manager is the staff person specifically tasked with the maintenance of the Omnibus Agreement, the Regional Plan, and ESFs.

This plan will be supported by periodic exercises. Initially, orientations and seminars will be conducted to inform the employees of participating entities. Next, some communication functions will be tested on a limited basis. Following these periodic exercises (or real events that lead to an activation of this plan) the Regional Disaster Planning Task Force will meet to review and update this plan.

VII. REFERENCES

1. King County Hazard Identification & Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA), August 1997.
2. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act / Public Law 93-288, as amended (addresses the role of the Federal Government).
3. Current applicable 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) address policy and guidance for Federal Government disaster response and recovery.
4. Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 38.52 and Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Chapter 118.30 (address the structure of emergency management organizations and their responsibilities at state and local level).
5. RCW 38.54 (addresses State Fire Services Mobilization).
6. RCW 38.52.070 (1) (directs political subdivisions to establish, or be a member of, a local organization for emergency management).
7. RCW 38.52.070 (1) (also requires that “local comprehensive emergency management plans must specify the use of the incident command system for multi-agency / multi-jurisdiction operations).
8. RCW 38.52.091 (enables and outlines the requirements for mutual aid and interlocal agreements).
9. RCW 10.93.070 (is the Peace Officer Power Act).
10. Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs Washington Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.
11. King County Council Motion 10566 (outlines key elements of regional emergency management planning).
12. King County Emergency Management Plan, December 2002.
13. Washington State Fire Mobilization Plan (addresses statewide resource sharing for Fire and Emergency Medical Service providers).

14. Public Law 84-99, Flood and Coastal Storm Emergencies (33 U.S.C. 701n / 69 Stat.186) (One authority for U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to provide emergency/disaster assistance. The Chief of Engineers, USACE, acting for the Secretary of the Army, is authorized to undertake activities including: disaster preparedness; advance measures; emergency operations such as Flood Response and Post Flood Response; and the rehabilitation of flood control works.
15. Washington State Comprehensive Plan, 1996.
16. Washington State Department of Transportation plans and procedures:
 - WSDOT Disaster Plan M 54-11
 - WSDOT Northwest Region Disaster Plan
 - Instructional Letter IL 4010.00
 - Emergency Maintenance and Construction Procedures

VIII. GLOSSARY

Assumptions

Things that are assumed, or taken to be true, which help to frame the scope and activities of the plan.

Basic Plan, The

Provides a conceptual overview of the regional response to a large-scale emergency or disaster. It includes a purpose statement, scope, planning assumptions, narrative concept of operations, and a responsibilities section. It explains how the disciplines and jurisdictions should interact and *who does what* among the participating private and nonprofit organizations and government agencies and jurisdictions. The basic plan is supported by the more detailed “emergency functions.”

Command

Those actions that involve directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority.

Concept of Operations

Describes the process(s), which accomplish response activities. Explains what should happen, when, and at whose direction. Provides a sequential look at how these activities start and are managed.

Coordination

Actions that facilitate collaboration and inter-operability of organizations and individuals involved in the preparation for or response to an emergency or disaster event.

Damage Assessment

The process used to appraise or determine the impact of the event on the community, including the status of critical facilities and lifeline routes.

Direction

Providing the authorized supervision of and direction to the resources and response operations that are applied to an incident.

Disciplines

A category of organizations that provides a common function in the community, i.e. police, fire, public works, schools, water/sewer, hospitals.

Drills and Exercises

Drills are designed to test *one function* of a plan. Exercises usually test *several functions* of a plan at the same time, though not always in “real time.” Exercises can be “tabletop

discussions,” “functional,” or “full-scale.” Drills and exercises should have pre-identified, measurable objectives to accomplish.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) / Emergency Coordination Center (ECC)

A dedicated facility for coordinating the information, resources and actions of organizations, departments, and agencies that are potentially involved in an event in support of on-scene responders.

Emergency Support Function

A “chapter” of the plan that addresses one (or several related) emergency functions. The emergency functions support the Basic Plan. Procedures must be developed to support (or describe how) the emergency function will be carried out.

Emergency Coordination Zones (see: “Zones”)

ESF (see: “Emergency Support Function”)

Exercises (see: “Drills and Exercises”)

Incident Command System (ICS)

A system for managing resources, making decisions, directing operations, prioritizing activities and documenting actions. Also referred to as the Incident Management System (IMS). Provides communication and organizational “ground rules” for individuals and organizations involved in emergency response. The National Fire Academy and FEMA set standards.

Mass Care

Providing for the basic needs of people displaced by an event, including food; water; shelter; sanitation; and sleeping arrangements.

Mitigation

Actions taken to reduce the potential danger or damage from a hazard.

PSAPs

Public Safety Answering Points that serve as 911 or E911 call receiving points and emergency service dispatchers.

PSESD

Puget Sound Educational Service District

Recovery

Dealing with infrastructure, emotional/psychological support, and financial actions necessary to return the community to normal or routine following an unusual occurrence.

Regional Service Providers

Organizations which provide service throughout geographic King County. These regional providers may provide a point of coordination only through the King County EOC, not directly with each Zone.

Standing Operating Procedure (SOP)

A pre-determined, standardized set of actions or guidelines that describe *how* to accomplish the response activities identified in the plan.

Unified Command

ICS leadership for all organizations with jurisdictional responsibility at a multi-jurisdictional incident contributing to determining incident objectives, strategies and tactics, and ensuring the maximum use of all assigned resources and that integrated tactical operations are conducted. When the decision-making authority in the Incident Command System rests with representatives of two or more “lead” agency representatives.

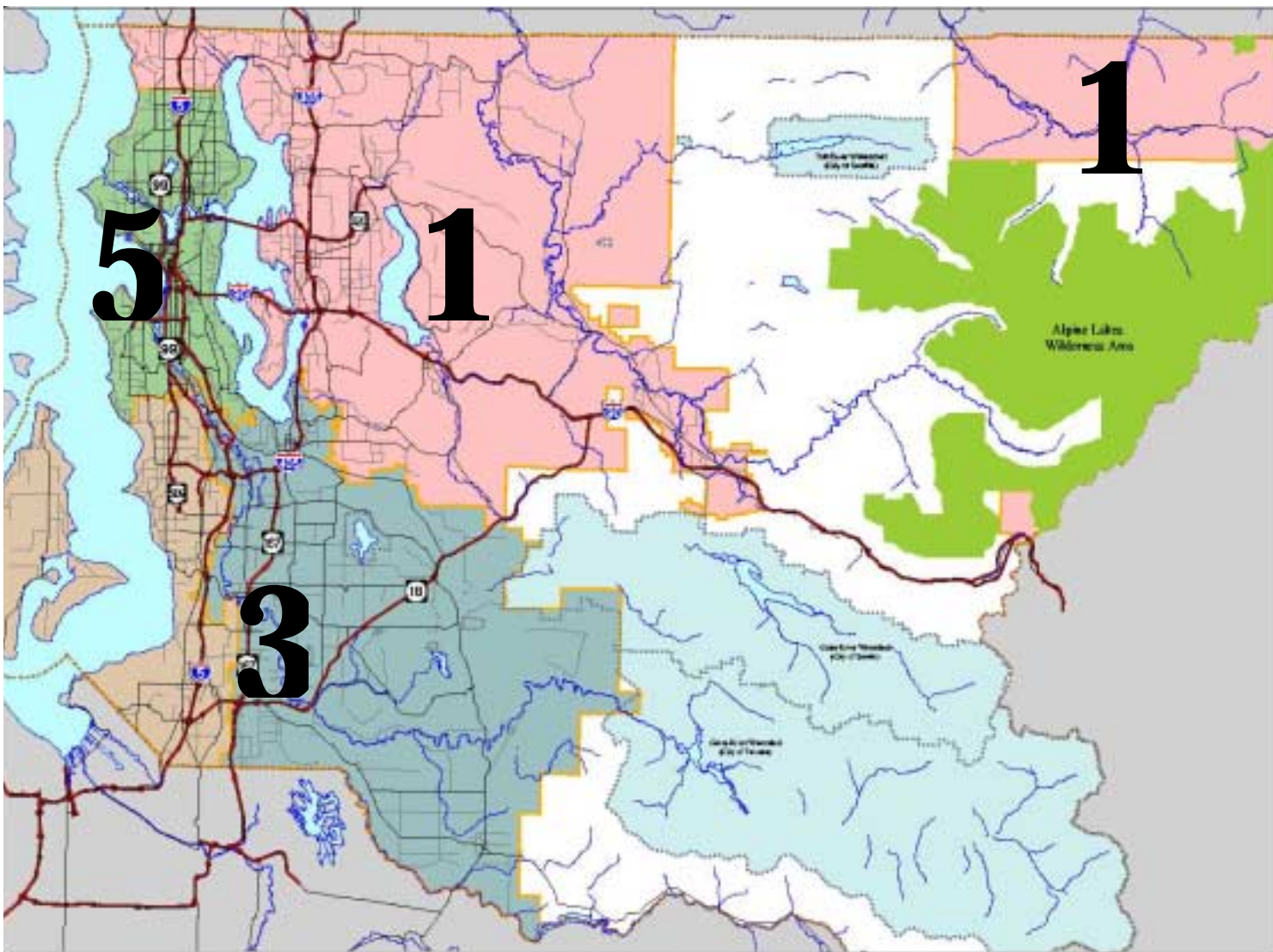
Zones

Geographic divisions of King County that are used for impact assessment and the coordination of services and resources among jurisdictions and disciplines. The zone boundaries are the same as the King County Fire Zones. See: IX. Emergency Coordination Zones Map.

Zone Coordination Functions

Those disaster response functions that will be planned for, and carried out at, the “zone” level.

IX. EMERGENCY COORDINATION ZONES MAP



Emergency Coordination Zones